FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1889

London office of THE SUR, Hotel Victoria, Northum berland avenus. Address ARTHUR BRISHAME, sole repre-sentative in London.

Democracy Indeed.

In these days, when the people's representatives in Congress have been hastening to create new offices and to add to the amount of government that is laid upon the country. it is most refreshing to find a Democratic leader who does not hesitate to repeat in the most emphatic manner, and with all the sanction of official responsibility, the great old Democratic doctrine that the best government is that which governs least.

In a memorandum which Governor Hill. has just filed with his approval of the act to transfer the management and supervision of teachers' classes in academies and union schools from the Board of Regents to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, we find repeated and reiterated such noble decparations as the following:

"I think there is no necessity for the official existence of the Board of Regents. Its corporative name is deceptive and misleading. Its powers and duties can be intrusted to other and appropriate hands without detriment to the public interests, thereby saving to the State the annual expense of its maintenance, and dispensing with the anomaly of a two-headed educational system and the confusion of a divided and sometimes sonflicting superintendence in the same public schools."

"I recommend that the Board of Regents be abol tabed: that its powers and duties relating to the schools be transferred to the Department of Public Instruction, and that its other powers and duties, necessary to be provided for, be transferred to other appropriate departments and offices already established and main tained by the State."

We thank the Governor for his precious, timely, and wise memorandum. It is delightful reading. Would that the spirit of true democracy might grow more and more among our professed Democrats, and that who are charged with the duty of governing, might more and more appreciate the truth that all political power resides in the people, and that the magistrate and the rular exercise authority only as their tenants and agents.

Political Trusts.

The tendency toward consolidation in business affairs, which has evoked denunciation from various political parties, has, of late, invaded those very parties.

Thus, the Republican organization in this city, established on the basis of a cumbersome enrollment and a pro-rata representation of voters, is hereafter to be governed by an executive committee of seven persons, who will be in name, as well as in fact, the undisputable bosses of the party, intrusted with arbitrary and independent power, and esponsible to no one but themselves.

The County Democracy was, likewise, origmally based on a plan of independent district representation, under which the Democrate of each election district send representatives to the main committee, thereby assuring majority control. But the County Democracy leaders have found it expedient to depart from the programme of their predecessors. The district delegates now intrust their powers to an executive committee, which, in turn, hands over all authority to a sub-committee of twenty-four. which manages and directs the whole organization as a majority of the twenty-four

may determine. In vigor of denunciations, both of these organizations have been surpassed by Tammany Hall, and yet the advantages of combination now seem to have impressed the leaders of that ancient order. Hitherto each Assembly district leader has had control of his immediate district; patronage has been distributed among the districts on a pro-rata basis; and the leader's recommendations as to patronage and policy were held binding. But since the inauguration of the ground that disease is transmitted from Mayor GRANT, the programme has been to take from these district chieftains the authority which they formerly exercised, and from the heads of departments the patronage which they formerly bestowed, and to consolidate everything with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The first long step in this direction was the appointment of Mr. CROKER as Chamberlain, whereby he becomes ex officio a member of the Sinking Fund Board, his colleagues being the Mayor, Recorder, Comptroller, and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen. While the office of Chamberlain remained vacant, the Board stood equally divided. Mayor GRANT and Alderman STORM acting in concert for the policy enunciated by Tammany, with Comptroller Myers and Recorder SMYTH on the other side. But now, as Chamberlain, Mr. CROKER has the casting vote, and no doubt need be entertained that it will be thrown in sympathy with the views of the Mayor and his Tammany colleague. The effort of the Tammany leaders is thus

seen to be in the direction of increased powers for this Board, to the end that a majority of its members may have an unappealable veto over any expenditure of city money not specifically appropriated for the routine expenses of the various departments. Senator Ives's bill for the sale of surplus park lands offered to the Sinking Fund Commissioners their first increase of power. The next similar measure was the Rapid Transit bill, submitted at Albany at the instance of Mayor GRANT. It intrusts, practically, the control of future routes of rapid transit to the hands of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, by placing the final acceptance or rejection of any projected scheme with these Commissioners. The bill for a new municipal building in Centre street, and Assemblyman CLARKE's bill to take away from the Department of Public Works all jurisdiction over the two wards beyond the Harlem River, and to transfer that power to a new official known as Commissioner of Street Improvements, both have the same end in view.

Under this programme, the influence of the several city departments would be minimized, and the Sinking Fund Commissioners would hold, in effect, the purse strings of the municipality, and be untrammelled in the

they would be superior to any executive, whether President, Governor, or Mayor, because any legislative body which passes a law requiring the Executive signature, can. by a two-thirds vote, override his veto, whereas from the Sinking Fund decision there would be no such appeal. This enormous lever of power would be lodged in the hands of three members of the Board, acting together. It has been stated that one of the objections to the passage of Mayor GRANT'S Rapid Transit bill in Albany has been the alleged impropriety of committing a power so vast to the hands of three men, one of whom the Mayor appoints without election, and another of whom is selected by his colleagues in the Board of Aldermen without the possibility of the voters knowing, in advance, who will be chosen.

The result of these schemes to regulate expenditures and to control the exercise of political power in New York will be watched with interest. With three men to dictate the political and administrative policy of Tammany Hall, with a committee of seven dictating the course of the Republican organization here, and a committee of twenty-four members of the County Democracy free to fix and enforce the policy which their followers must adopt, the essence of political monopoly may be said to have been reached in New York. It by no means follows, however, that the power thus exercised will not be used to public advantage. Time will show. But, successful or not, it will be interesting to observe how the outspoken opponents of commercial combination, now caught in the sweeping current of political consolidation, will acquit themselves respecting the temptations and dangers which they have so vigorously criticised and assailed in the sphere of manufacture and trade.

Cotton-Seed Oll.

Formerly the cotton seed was burned or thrown away as of no possible use. Now the oil expressed from it is more widely known, and is used for a greater variety of purposes than any other oil.

This remarkable growth in the uses of a product, which so recently was cast aside as worthless, is described in a very interesting lecture before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia by Mr. Robert Grimshaw. At present about 800,000 tons of cotton seed are used annually in making 28,000,000 gallons of oil, and its manufacture has become one of the most important industries in this country, especially when we take into consideration the numerous articles into whose composition it enters. These articles are principally food products, nine-tenths of the whole amount being used for that purpose, for the most part in making refined lard and salad and cooking oil.

Along the coast of Maine there are many stablishments engaged in putting up young shad and herring in cotton-seed oil, as sardines, in imitation of the true sardines of Sicily and the south of France. But so also, nine-tenths of the European sardines are now cooked and boxed in the same oil, instead of the olive oil formerly in universal use. In the manufacture of lard it was first employed only to lower the chilling or stiffening point of stock intended for very cold climates; but at present three-quarters of all the lard made contains this oil, in proportions of from 10 to 25 per cent., and the public prefer the mixture. Therefore manufacturers who began its use secretly now take pains to have the fact known, as an argument in favor of the purity, cleanliness, and healthfulness of product. To correct its fluidity beef fat is used, so that what is known as the refined lard of commerce now consists of three inredients, hogs' lard, pressed beef fat, and refined cotton-seed oil. The compound, too, is better, sweeter, and more healthful than the old-fashioned lard, and fully as nutritious, if not more so. Some of the manufacturers use no hogs' fat at all, and claim for their product superiority over the other on swine. Such lard, of course, is popular among the Jews; but they are only a small part of its consumers. The truth is that the lard of to-day is an entirely new article of food, as compared with that of the period before the discovery of the value of the oil from cotton seed; and it is more wholesome, as was shown in the testimony of distinguished analysts before the Senate Committee of Agriculture last year. Yet there has been an outery in England because beef fat and cotton-seed oil were discovered in

American lard, vastly as they improve it. The cotton-seed oil is also used for illuminating, and ranks between sperm, which has the highest illuminating power of all the burning oils, and lard oil, which comes next. It is employed in the making of soap for laundry, bath, and tollet purposes, and the woollen mill soap made from it is so far superior to all others that in this country it is now used chiefly; and the manufactories of England, Scotland, and the Continent prefer it to a large extent. It is more and more substituted for olive oil for all purposes whatsoever. It is used to some extent as a cosmetic in place of vaseline and similar substances. A washing powder is made from the soap stock; an oil cake as food for cattle is made from the seeds after the oil has been expressed; the ashes from the hulls are utilized as a fertilizer for sugar cane and root crops. Nothing is lost where once all

was thrown away. These are some of the many uses to which this oil is now put, and doubtless they will be still further increased until the present amount of the manufacture will seem small in comparison with the future demands, The great source of supply must continue to be this country, for the American seed yields a clearer oil and is more easily treated than the Egyptian or the Indian The crude oil is of a dark brownish-green color, but when treated with alkaline solutions it becomes of a clear yellow, odorless and flavoriess.

The President's Typewriter.

The immense army of typewriters, mostly women, with their unequalled average of beauty, will read with satisfaction a report which we derive from the Minneapolis Journal concerning the status of their beautiful machine in the White House under the administration of President Harrison. Anywhere from five hundred to a thousand letters, exclusive of private notes, come to the Executive Mansion every day every one of which is destined in return to bring something to its author. In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of each thou sand all that he gets is a reply. But that never falls. Both stenographers and typewriters are employed, and generally until 10 or 11 o'clock at night, in working the White

Here, however, is the point in the informa- | battering rams, and that his pupils in Oxford

exercise of their functions. In this respect tion furnished by our contemporary which will specially interest all practical typewriters, amateur or professional:

" It has not been regarded as etiquette to use the type writer in the President's correspondence, but it is legible and rapid, and it is need at the White House now even for social correspondence. A great many letters go to Secretary Harrons, and these he puts on one side until the afternoon rush is over, when he dictates suitable, but not always satisfactory, replies Miss Sanies. Some few of the more important let ters are laid before the President by the secretary, and replies are dictated at the earliest possible moment. replies are dictated at the earliest possible mome Then while the President is out taking his afterno ride. Miss Sangen gors to work with her notebook and

ypewriter and taps off replies by the store." No impulsive Democrat need see in the President's expanded use of the typewriter a snobbish attempt to employ the weight of his office in the setting of a fashion. The typewriter, we have been told, has already rowded out the pen from the hands of both fair and distinguished members of the 400, and that in the days before that organization was rent and degraded by the factional warfare with which it has been preparing for the Centennial festivities.

The rise of the typewriter is one of the most noticeable features of the age. Ten years ago it bore much the same relation to the pen which a ready-made suit bore to one made to order. Its reputation was that of business rather than of art, and it fought its way into fastidous use with great and protracted difficulty, on the strength of its actual merits as opposed to traditional projudice. It has a long road to go still before its click will finally be heard in every household, but it has undoubtedly received a great impulse forward through the assistance of President HARRISON. After conquering the world of society, the typewriter will have the world of romance, the world of the heart, left to conquer. When at last it gets itself used for love letters, its career will be complete. We hail its prospects with interest and admira-

A Case for the Commission.

The attention of the Inter-State Commerce Commission is respectfully directed to a contract made between one of the trunk lines and certain Chicago merchants.

In November last the Baltimore and Ohio Railrond, through its Vice-President, a gentleman named SMITH, executed an agreement with such firms as the ARMOURS. the Swifts, and the Hammonds to transport dressed beef from Chicago to New York at forty-five cents per hundred weight, to Philadelphia at forty-two cents and to Baltimore at forty. It is admitted that the rates quoted would not pay the actual cost of the transportation, but the Baltimore and Ohio signed a contract to do the work at the price, and do it for five years. No such act on the part of a railroad was ever before recorded.

In the traffic allotments of the trunk lines, based on the differentials computed as the basis of the Trunk Line Association, the Baltimore and Ohio would get six per cent. of the current traffic. In the matter of dressed beef and live stock, it would, as a matter of actual practice, get about one per cent. From this it will be at once seen that we are presented with spectacle of a road with a natural capacity of one per cent, and a capacity by courtesy and tolerance of six per cent, making rates for the remaining ninety-nine or ninety-four per cent, of the total movement of merchandise. Not alone does it make this the rate at which its | time the retitions reach the Foreign Office of neighbors shall do business, but it fixes that rate for five years. In those five years the losses to the trunk lines computed on last year's traffic would be five millions of dollars per annum, or twenty-five millions in all, in the particular traffic directly involved.

Now, we have nothing to do with the motives that led to the execution of this extraordinary contract: nor is it our affair wherein it was worth while to the Chicago speculators to bring it about. What we wish to do is to call the attention of the Inter-State Commission to its dishonesty and to the flagrant violation of the Inter-State act that it involves. It implies a concealed and improper preferment of one class of shippers to another. It was made secretly, and ts duration was its most important feature. be raised, and were debarred thereby from enjoying the benefit on entering into time contracts, whereas the Armours and their confederates, secure in a secret compact, could take a dishonest and indecent advantage of all their competitors.

We submit that this is a case for prompt treatment on the part of the Commission. Not alone is the law clear and distinct, but the contract itself is a disgrace and a standing menace to the common welfare.

Two Legislative Records.

Our invitation to the managers of the Legislative Record at Albany to explain how happened that advertisements were published in that journal, has led to an interesting disclosure. Gen. James W. Husted of Westchester made a statement on the subject to the Assembly on Wednesday. He said that it was not the official Legislative Record that printed advertisements, but another Legislative Record, published by a private company in New York city, and with that journal the State had nothing to do.

This explanation of Gen. HUSTED'S has led us to compare the Legislative Record of April 10, 1883, in which the advertisement appears, with the Legislative Record of the same date which has been sent to us from Albany as the genuine journal of the Legislature. They are burdly distinguishable. except that the last page of the latter is occupied by a list of the standing committees of the Assembly instead of the objectionable, advertisement. In size, type, number of leaves, paging, contents, and general appearance the two papers are otherwise apparently identical.

Of course, the statement made by Gen HUSTED exonerates the stenographers of the State Senate and Assembly from all blame for the appearance of the advertisement which we criticised as out of place in the official journal of the Legislature. But to what purpose and to what end is a private company here in the city of New York printing a fac-simile of the Legislative Record and circulating it through the Post Office? If the object is to print advertisements therein, and thus convey to the public the idea that they are really published in the genuine Legislative Record, the enterprise is deceptive and founded upon false pretences.

The evil may not be great enough to call for any repression by legislation, but it is well for the public to know that when they receive a so-called Legis'ative Record containing advertisements, the paper is a humbug, and the representation that the advertisements therein contained have appeared in an official journal of the State, is a lie

We have had news of the arrest and the imprisonment in an Irish jail of the learned Englishman, Prof. Hannison of the University of Oxford, on the charge of assisting the evicted tenants at Gweeder, in Ireland. It is probable that at his trial on Tuesday next he will suffer the penalty prescribed for the crime of resisting the Crowbar Brigade that has been waging war with

University will have to get along for a time without his instructions. Several other Englishmen have recently been brought into trouble in Ireland by their demonstrations of sympathy with evicted tenants, and they have got no favors from the Court because they were English. The signs of the strength of the Irish cause among the English people have been shown in many quarters of late. The London papers recently contained a report of a mass meeting in behalf of Ireland in St. James's Hall, and they tell of a colossal picture that was on the wall above the platform representing England and Ireland as two worthy sisters with their arms about each other's This may have been very sentimental, but it was not the less pleasant on that account as a manifestation of English feeling. As a matter of fact, the Irish movement has now two pow erful wings, the English wing and the Irish wing, and its hopeful advance is owing to the fact that they act in harmony.

There is no Central Committee on Music The Army Committee, we suppose, would have charge of the music for the parade and the Entertainment Committee at the ball. Col. CRUGER and Mr. FISH are the Chairmen.

The New York Senate has taken its usual in-fantlie delight in sheiving a nomination of Governor Birt's.—Springfeld Republican. The only real sufferer is the public.

Since the grand parade will go up Fifth avenue, the Methodist Book Concern, on the corner of Nineteenth street, had better get its house in order, from the space formerly occupied by the sidewalk clear out to the guy posts now firmly planted in the street. It is always possible for a military body to walk round an obstacle, but in this case it isn't necessary.

Another point on the line of march that needs attention is the temporary sidewalk at the corner of Fourteenth street and University place. where John Duncan's Sons' grocery store used to stand. Is that strong enough to hold the biggest crowd that can possibly be packed upon it-the sort of party it will have to bear on April 30?

Our Chinese population are said to be making more rapid progress in their knowledge of English than a few years ago, but though the Chinese have excellent capacity for languages their attainments in our tongue are hardly equal to their opportunities. The reason seems to be that John does not expect to live here permanently, and he cares for English only so far as it aids him in his quest of the mighty dollar. When John settles in some of the Pacific islands he expects to be a permanent resident, as a rule, and he assiduously applies himself to the task of mastering the dominant tongue. In all the Spanish colonies, for instance, John talks Spanish even with his own people. On his arrival he sets about learning Spanish with all the enthusiasm of a linguist, and often he gets a deep and thorough insight into the language. John would certainly improve his chances in this country if he would take more kindly to the study of the vernacular.

At least half of the little Pacific Islands that have been annexed by European powers within the past few years have petitioned to be taken under somebody's wing, and that is how they got there. A few traders make up their minds that a protectorate would be a good thing, and so they set petitions circulating. All their customers are expected to sign them, and their customers' friends, being of an obliging nature, do the same thing, though they have not the slightest idea what it is all about. By the time everybody has affixed his name or mark to the mysterious document it looks as though the entire community were bursting with desire to become subjects of some far-away potentate. In due some great power, where they make a deep im pression, and first the world knows some European hen is clucking over a new chicker in the Pacific. Now and then, however, the petitions are refused, an unmistakable proof that some spots in the Pacific are not thought to be worth annexing.

There will be a number of interesting events and incidents within a short time. On Monday of next week the hordes of boomers will rush into Oklahoma. On the same day of the week, a week later, the centennial celebration will be booming in this city. On Monday pext the people of the State of Massachusetts will vote upon the prohibition question, over which they are agitated. On Wednesday next a grand Masonic jubiles will be held in 717 lodges throughout New York State, and about 75,000 Free Masons will take part in it. On the 3d of All ordinary shippers were at the disadvan- May we shall have the first general observance tage of not knowing when the rates might of Arbor Day in this State under the law that was adopted by the Legislature last year.

Great Short Poque, Sack

Me! S. FISH. Fish?

W. MCALLISTER.

Bosh! Gosh!

W. M. THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

From the Baltimore American

Ha-ha! How the President Will Act if it Rains.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- All the Secretaries attended the meeting of the Cabinet except Mr. Tracy, who is away in Brooklyn selling his horses. After the meeting the gentlemen adjourned to the porch to re view the Emancipation parade. Mr. Harrison buttoned his overcoat up to the neck, turned up his coat collar, and then stood on a sea; for nearly an hour reviewing the drenched but enthusiastic paraders. The members of the Cabinet thoroughly enjoyed themselves, though the rain beat in their faces and Mr. Miller, particularly, was amused at many of the sights, but Mr. Harrison never once smiled. He raised his hat as courteously at the most imposing inilitary companies as at some sight which circumstances had unavoidably made grotesque At last, when the last man had passed, thoroughly ex-hausted and chilled, he bowed to the remaining crowd, and went inside the White House.

An Extra Session in October.

Representative Funston is authority for the statement that the President will can an extra session of Congress for October next, which will continue until the beginning of the regular ression in December.

No " America" at the Centennial.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SW: We Americans have been singing and our bands have been playing "field Save the Queen" on all national occasions for the past balf century, just as if we had no national air of our own and were obliged to steal one from our conquered enemy, Johnny Buil. This stupendous blunder was caused by the publication in 1830 of a collection of psalm tunes known as. The Boaton Academy, and on page 220 is a tune called "smerica, National Hymn." This tune, note for note, is the English national hymn, "Got have the Queen, and on our centential birthing, 1831, have the the collection of the land by single part has the length and breadth of the land by single our has the length and music of "Got have the Queen because the Boaton tune book called it America." I trust this colosial musical fram) will not be repeated during the Washington centential. Every one in beed of information seeks thus its test and lass what is the name and address of the Chairman of the Contential Music Committee? B W. Tsoy, April 16. caused by the publication in 1836 of a collection of pauli

More Centennial Suggestions

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Among the ion suggestions more or less, made and to be made about the great compaintry, let me have the credit for one-that no tlags be bung scross the side atreets or from windows on the route of the procession. To see from a side street as hefter than not seeing at all and a have noticed again and again the whole view of persons in side streets out off by one flag bing across the street or one pole from a window. Let the flags be draped, not flaunted. To the Emron of The SCH-Sir. If every one will

follow the "rule of the roat" and keep to the right, we ill all get along better during the next week and a half. Nursery maids and perambulators especially the latter, are the greatest sinners in the way of keeping to the wrong side of the sidewalls, but if every one, even nursery inside, will keep to the right. We'll all be more comfortable, and I venture to predict that the luthiful gared sentry will not have the harvest they are looking for They work in crawds, and fat woman waking on the wrong side sanly makes just such a little blocked as they love. THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

outhern Lenders Say that the Race Prob-lem is the Great Oue to be Solved,

PHILADELPHIA, April 18. The Philadelphia oquirer will publish to-morrow interviews which it has collected with prominent men and politicians of the Southern States, Only men well known in their sections were applied to. and to these the following questions were put First-What is the Southern question?

Second-How should it be met to produce the greatest good to the South? Gov. Richardson of South Carolina says that the Southern question is the race problem: Shall the African or Caucasian predominate The solution is in the strict avoidance by the general Government of any distinctive Southern policy, and in leaving to the States themselves the management of their own domestic affairs.

Gov. Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia says two dis-

tinet races are wrestling with each other for political supremacy. The question is therefore, whether the Southern States and cities shall be retained in the hands of the white men, or whether there shall be a war of races. The prosperity of both races, and that of the States in which they live, demands that each State should be allowed to control its own internal affairs without Federal interference

States in which they live, demands that each State should be allowed to control its own internal affairs without Federal interference, and to exercise those reserved rights left with the great care to the States, by the representatives of those States, who framed the Constitution in Philadelphia over 100 years ago.

Gov. Bluckner of Kentucky protects that there is no such question. The so-called Southern question seems to be a hotbed plant of Northern growth—an exotic which will not flourish in Southern sool. Such unsatiroits sectional agitation, whether originating in the North or South, should not be encouraged by the people of any section, and that injury resulting from such agitations to the whole country would be reduced to a minimum if the recopie of sach State would continue to attend to their own affairs in accordance with their local Constitutions, and unite in supporting the general Government in its just exercise of all its legitimate powers.

A. J. Russell, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Florida, says as the question is discussed in liepublican journals he is led to suppose that some special legislation is to be inflicted on the South, but the South has no fear. If the question means how can the Southern people be made Republican, it cannot be done. The truth is, the so-called Southern question can best and wisest be answered by letting the South alone in its enjoyment of her constitutional rights.

Oscar H. Cooper, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Texas, says the difficulties of the adjustment of the relations of the two races are being met and overcome by common sense.

T. M. Miller, Attorney-General of Mississippi, says that the contrast between the negro and white governments has been so decidedly in favor of the later that the white people are determined there shall be no return to the former; indeed, a military despotism would be proferred. If our political dominion at home is at all questionable in its rightfulness of organical and the product. The work that our State affairs

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The Indiana Statute, which is to Become Operative on May 1, Presents some Very Interesting Points. From the Indianapolis Josephal,

From the Instanapolis Journal.

The point has been raised that the eighthour law, enacted by the late Legislature, is unconstitutional on the ground that it confers on certain classes of citizens privileges and immunities not granted to other classes. The law makes eight hours a day's work except when otherwise agreed by contract for all classes of mechanics and workingmen, except persons employed as domestics or on farms. This excludes house servants and farm hands, and the point is made that this discrimination brings the act under the constitutional prohibition of special privilege legislation, whether the point will sustain a constitutional objection or not may be doubtful, but it is plain that the law will work precisely the discrimination referred to. If it confers a benefit of both seves will, by express terms, be excluded from its operation, unless they change their occupation.

The law applies only to day laborers and to wage workers in the mechanical becupations and in manufacturing establishments. These are mainly residents of towns and cities. The much larger number of agricultural workers, form hands and house agreements of both seves for the programments of both seves for the programments.

are mainly residents of towns and cities. The much larger number of agricultural workers, farm hands, and house servants of both sexes will get no benefit from the law. The fact that these are exempted shows that the framers of the law recognized the fact that it could not be made of universal application. It might be asked if the laws of nature and of trade are inexcrable in the case of farm hands and domestics, why are they less so in the cases of day laborers and mechanics?

No law can prevent men from making special contracts, and the most that any enactment on the subject can do is to make eight hours a

contracts, and the most that any enactment on the subject can do is to make eight hours a legal day's work in the absence of any contract or stipulation to the contrary. The result will probably be that in most cases employers will scale down wages two-tenths, and if the laborer or mechanic wants to earn the old wages he will have to work the old hours. It is a question whether all legislation on the subject is not an attempt to bring about by arbitrary and artificial means a result which, if it comes at all, must come by a natural process of evolution. As the new law will go into effect on the publication of the laws, about May 1, or soon after, the classes embraced in it will soon have to make a readjustment of their labor contracts.

HARRISON AND THE GERMANS.

The German Republicans Not Displeased with the Administration-They are Not Quite Happy but Still Mopeful, From the Philadelphia Ledger.

L. B. Habercom, who had charge of the German section of the Republican National Campaign Committee, has this to say about alleged dissatisfaction of the Germans with the Provident

"The German Republicans have seen appointments of Irishmen and Scandinavians, and, while they do not claim recognition as a nationality or element, they think that, as they furnish so large a contingent to the Republican party, some of them ought to be found who are qualified to hold office. But they have no right to complain so far, for of all the piaces of the diplomatic service and in the departments which have been filled there has not been a single German American candidate

Prominent German Republicans, who could have surely obtained some foreign mission, would not even permit their names to be mentioned in connection with them, and declared they would not accept if tendered a place. What could the Administration do under these circumstances | nothing but what it has done. There is to bround for discontent under these circumstances and I am sure that these who have been grambling will be entirely antisfied when they understand the attation. From what I have heard from creditable sources the German Republicans will be satisfied with their treatment at the hands of the Administration."

The committee which was appointed last menth on the prepased memorial to the late New John M. Grady, President of the National Union of Catholic Young Men's Societies, has reported that in pursuance Young Men's Societies, has reported that in pursuance of many suggestions it seems must proper to found a midd medial which each year will be awarded to that member of the gradualine class of Sanhattan College who shall have must be best examination to firstly philosophy. This prior that have examined the firstly philosophy. This prior that have been unanimously sourced, it was resolved that a subscription be opened for the purpose of securing the money necessary to make a proper foundation. When the fund necessary to the medial is sented, if a sufficient amount remain there shall be princed a memorial volume a copy of which will be presented to each subscriber of the fund.

Memorial to the Late Rev. J. M. Grady.

A Pertinent Question.

Pious Jim (to Eely Sam, pointing to stands at City Hafi)—Them is for "the people," and costs only 50 cents to occupy.

Evely Fam. For call them nubbohs "the people." Then who are use and you, which sin't got no fifty cents.

Abominable. "I declare it's a shame," said the young man

who lived in New Jersey to his sweetheart. "The mos-quitoes are so had that you have to wear a veil when we go driving and the idea of driving with a girl who wears a veil."

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

One of the interesting things connected with the rax ing of the poles and wires, has been the conduct of the three Subway Commissioners, Moss, Hess, and Gibbens The last has been ceasslessly active rushing from onpole to another, giving orders here there and every where, and always anxious to force the progress of the work. Like a restless race horse, he has been champ-ing at his bit at the inability of the men to do more than

so much per hour.

Mr. Moss has gone to the other extrema. Satisfied that his young colleanue would not allow the work to lag, be has sought some quiet corner from which he could survey in dreamy reverse the bustle and excitement Only rarely has he been hear the centre of activity

Standing between the two, with the air of the philoso pher and cynic, has been Mr. Hess. Calm. indifferent, with an indulgent smile for the hot blood of dibben and an amused attitude toward Mr. Moss, he is the per sonification of the man about town who never allows anything to disturb him. Poles and wires fail about him. but he regards them with the same air as he is wont to wear when gazing out of the windows of the Hoffman House cafe on the sights of Broadway.
Once the work has stopped for the day the three men

separate, each to indulge his individual pleasures — It is needless to say that they are widely divergent

It appears by advertisements recently printed that some of the occupants of stylish mansions on Fifth avenue are willing to make a little money during the three days of the centennial celebration by renting the windows of their front parlors to spectators. In some cases the business of renting has been put into the hands of agents, who will be responsible for the conduct of the strangers who obtain possession of the "centennial windows." at several of which large parties, con disting of as many as forty persons, can find accommo dation. The prices asked for the use of these windows are not always axiow as they ought to be, in the opinon of the people who desire to hire them

A correspondent of THE SUS is anxious that we should print prominently every day the warning, " Beware of pickpockers at the Washington Centennial," Our correspondent may not know of the preparations that are made for watching and corralling all kinds of plagiarists at that time. Several gangs of them, in which there are clever experts, have already arrived here from other cities, but they have been made aware that they are under surveillance. And yet, notwithstanding all precautions there are sure to be pickpockets and other thieves in the city, who will be able to steer clear of the detectives, and to win some success in their operations among the greenhorns. There will be no great danger, however, for any visitor who is possessed of good sense, and who keeps on the alert as every man ought to do when in a crowd in a great city.

A good many parties have left this city to join the ordes of boomers who will make the grand rush into Oklahoma next week, and some of the men who went out to the frontier of that Territory as prospectors have already returned from it in despair. They say that there are enough people out there to take up every desirable quarter section of land in Oklahoma, and that most of them are rough-and ready pioneers who will assert their rights with the strong hand and tolerate no triffing by rival slaimants. There are New Yorkers who thought they could hold their own in a scramble, but changed their minds when they got among the Okla

just now, not only by reason of the extensive operations in building that have been begun up town this season but also on account of the work that is being performed for the Centennial celebration. Hundreds of men who are in the habit of groaning over "surplus labor" when they are out of jobs, have been able to secure employ ment at the current rate of pay, but nothing is heard of an advance in the scale of wages. The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which is one of the most powerful labor organizations in the United States, keeps a

We have just had the old story over again. The young lady was fascinated by the gilter of the stage and by the gay costumes of the actresses who revelled amid the appliance of their admirers; she grew crazy to be-come one of them, and field from her home to enjoy that glorious privilege. She soon learned more than she had known about the life of a dancing girl. She found that the work was very hard, that the discipline was very severe, that the pay was barely enough to support her, that she had lost the balmy sleep of other times, that she was feverish when behind the footlights and languid in other hours, that she did not get the glory she had looked for, and that her Lexington avenue bearding house was unlike her father's home. She has gone back to her mother in tears and taken her lesson along with centuries.

Assemblyman Timothy D. Sullivan of the Second As embly district, who has accused Chief inspector Byrnes of spiteful conduct in raiding his two saloons becau right to arrest all known thieves hovering about this city during the centennial celebration, is an athletic young fellow of 26 years. He is serving his third term in the Assembly, and is a protege of ex-Assemblyman James Oliver. That he is no longer a pupil of the silver haired statesman of the Fourth ward is evidenced by the fact that they pass each other in suddened silence. According to Mr. Oliver, he raised in Mr. Sullivan a viper which stung him. Mr. Sullivan, in the language of his great Bostonian namesake, "knocked" Mr. Oliver out of the Assembly and took that gentleman's seat. Mr. Sullivan was formerly a newsboy and a bootblack. He never drinks behind or in front of the bar. In fact, henever drank intoxicating liquors in his life. He is strong and hearty. He is fond of a game at cards, and horse racing has great attractions for him. Although he is said to be the proprietor of two saloons and an imin debt. His rashness in attacking Inspector Byrnes has terrified his constituents, and it is doubtful whether he will ever again represent the district in the Assembly

The graphophone, which is a sort of uncomplicated phonograph, is coming into practical use in the offices of a few stenographers in this part of the country. The man who takes the notes, instead of dictating to the typewriters, sits down and talks into the machine, and the cylinder on which his remarks are recorded is then turned over to the typewriter, who sticks a tube attached to the machine into each ear, and working the roller by a treadle as she would a sewing machine, has whatever is there talked off to her as rapidly or as slowly as she can take it down. In practice it is said that a stenographer can dictate to the machine in an hour as much as a rapid typewriter can transcribe in three or four hours. The time thus saved is so much clear gain for the stenographer, and in a case where a copy is needed in a hurry the work can be done by the employment of enough typewriters in a third to a quarter of the time that would be necessary if the stenographer had to dictate his notes to a single typewriter The graphophone and the phonograph are controlled by the same company, which refuses to sell outright, and which charges such a high price for the rental of the instruments that stenographers who have not a large

The troubles of the Crook family of restaurant keepers are talked of by thousands of New Yorkers. Samuel H. Crook, sometimes called "the Governor," is the oldest survivor of the family, and as he is considerably over 70 years of age, and somewhat feeble, the business and domestic troubles of his family are telling upon him. Gov. Crook lost his wife many years ago but his heart went out to "young Sam." The old man kept a famous restaurant in Chatham street. It was by long odds the nestest cleanest, and handsomest res taurant in the street. It oclipsed many establishmen in Broadway. "Young Sain" became the husband of a young woman who had earned her own living, and fr the peaceful enjoyments of the annual celebration of Gov Crook's birthday Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams and Police Captain William II. Clinchy met the young ladies whom they afterward married. The Governor was a widower. He feit in love with a young girl. Then grief had its sway in the family. Business was neglected the restaurant was sold, the young wife of the Governor seemed to have disappeared, and the Governor turned over his possessions to young Sam." A saloon was opened in Centre street Young Sam became the victim of consumption, and died in the South. The Governor tried to recover the saloon from young Sam s widow. There was much litigation. and the widow held the fort. A few weeks ago the widow died, itaving a son 13 years of age. He was a fair haied, beautiful little boy when the Governor kept the restaurant in Chatham street. After his mothers death her father had him sent to the Catholic Protectory saying that he was a wicked lad. The boy had failen beir to the properly which his mother claimed to own almost at the same time that the Governor began proceedings to have his grandchild liberated from the Cath olic Protectory his brother, John II. Crook, once the partner of John Duff, who was carried to the grave a few days ago died of consumption. That kindly, gen erous old Governor Crook has had his share of trouble nobody who knows him will deny. Capt. Edward F. Barff of the Inman steamship City of

Richmond has been constantly congratulated during the week on his accession to a command of his own Capt Barff's latest subordinate position was that of chief officer of the big City of New York.

The late Gen. Graham was a man who had a multitude of friends among the war veterans in this city. When a commander in the field he was especially consider ate of the troops that fought under film. He visited the wounded in the hospitals and rendered services to their families. After the close of the war he was active in securing pensions for those who were entitled to them. He was always hearly in his greetings to bis old comrates when he met them in the street or elsewhere. Some years ago he and Gen. Crawford, the commander of the Peunsylvania reserves at Gettysburg, took an active interest in commemorating the Union victory on that field by monu-ment raising and when Decoration Day came he was ment raising and when Decoration Day came he was always to be seen on some his orne field.

People who look at Gen Franz Sigel are surprised when assured that he is but 60 years of sage. Time has old upon this reteran of the wars.

THE ARMES COURT MARTIAL.

Gov. Beaver Says the Major Outy Made

an Attempt to Pull his Nose. WASHINGTON, April 18.-When the Armes sourt martial met to-day counsel for the accused endeavored, without success, to have the case dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The first witness for the defence was then called He was A. W. Cully, a special reliceman who told how Capt. Armes had been put out o

line of procession, and said that Cart, Bourke appeared to be excited but not intoxicated Lieut.-Gov, Woodbary of Vermont testified that he had known Armes for twenty-five years, and bore witness to his good character. Edwin Smith testified that he was with Armer

n the Riggs House when Gov. Reaver appeared

He shook hands with Armes and a conversation

ensued. The Governor expressed regret that

he had not learned of the manguration day

event until next day. When Armes pressed him for a reply to his letter the Governor turned away and seemed to be auxious to be rid of Armes. The latter followed him, waying that he wanted the matter settled, and as the Governor went on, extended his hand ever his shoulder and passed it under the brim of the Governor's hat. He did not see any new oulling. Gov. Beaver testified that personally he had nothing to do with Armes's removal from the parade. Some one suggested that Gen. Ames be appointed on his staff, and not remembering in the hurry of the moment that Gen Ames was dead, he said "Appoint nim." It arreared that Armes was thus appointed by mistake for Gen. Ames. He told Armes how it occurred, and his name was droined from the staff. When Armes appealed to him not to east a stigma upon his children by appointing him to a staff position and then not allowing him to a staff position and then not allowing him to serve, he tibe Governor oxpressed his symmetry, and offered to make cut a commission for him to show his children in the future. A letter from Armes to witness dated April 2 was put in avidence. In it Armes requests the Governor to step the resit in his distribution and he preferred death to the less of his commission. He added that the best of his commission. He added that the boverner is another letter dated day before yesterday he applosizes for the Riggs Hobse episced. The foregree replied to Armes that he could not another letter dated day before yesterday he applosizes for the Riggs Hobse episcede. The foregree replied to Armes that he could not another letter dated day were that he could not another to the foregree of the manufacture. In another letter dated to Armes that he could not another to the foregree of the new and that he then lett Armes, and the blows were dangerous. Armos sac low was something in the nature of both an assault and an insult. Witness took it to be an attempt to get hold of his nose, and was pretty indignant. was dead, he said "Appoint him." It appeared

MAY THE MURNANE'S LANDS

At any Rate, Power to Send them Back to Ireland Cannot be Belegated.

Patrick Murnane, a laborer to years of age, formerly a tenant farmer in Tipperary, arrived in the steamship Wyoming on the leth inst, with his wife Margaret and eight chitdren. They were detained at Castle Garden, and it was decided that the entire family should return on board of the Wyoming. Yesterday the family were in Judge Lacombea court on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by President Rorke of the Irish Emigrant Society The family were well clothed, and four of the children are old enough to work.

Lawyer Steckler for Commissioner liorke said that the facts were that Murnane had tickets for Cohoes, where Mrs. Murnane's sister had provided a house for them that

sister had provided a house for them that Murnane has over \$100 in his pocket, and that employment can at once be had in the best for four of the children.

Mr. Kelly of Kelly & McRae, counsel for Emigration Commissioners Stephenson, Taintor, and Starr, said that the Commissioners desire to make a test case of the Murnane family. They are a committee appointed by the Board in accordance with law to zo on board of vessels and examine immigrants for the purpose of learning whether they should be allowed to land or not. The Emigration Commissioners believed that they had the right by this law to give the committee power to send immigrants back without referring the matter to the full Board. The Board now has a regular session once a month.

Judge Lacombe said he found nothing in the law which gave the Board the right to delegate to committees its power to return immigrants. The Board will meet on April 25, and the hear-ing was postponed until then.

ATTACHING A DIAMOND STORE. Creditors Can Learn How Many Diamonds Go With It,

Goodman & Rosenberger, dealers in diamonds and jewelry at 34 Maiden lane, have failed, and Deputy Sheriff Kaufman has locked up the store on an attachment for \$8,270 in favor of Rudolph A. Breidonbach. The failure has caused much excitement in the rewelry tends and the creditors are very anxious to know what has become of the assets. They had bought a large amount of goods in the past few months, giving notes in payment, and representing that their business was fourishing. A few days ago the firm was asked to take

at a discount of thirty per cent a year, but it refused.

The liabilities are currently reported to be The liabilities are currently reported to be about \$60,000, but the creditors say they have been unable to learn anything at all about his assets. The firm failed in July, 1-84, with the bilities of about \$100,000, and countremed with creditors at twenty cents on the dollar Additional attachments were obtained mainst the firm yesterday in favor of Amelic M. Circon for \$1,703 and in favor of Julius Pagleon for \$2,745.

PERHAPS A STORAGE TRUST HERE New York Warehousemen Looking Farl-

ously at Rates in Brooklyn. There were reports on the Produce Exchange vesterday to the effect that the big warehousemen were organizing a storage trust like that which now rules the Brooklyn water front. The statement was made that the New York storage men have suffered materially by competition among themselves, and that the rates of storage for vegetable oils, tens, coffees hemp, chemicals, and sugars and general merchandiso are far below Brooklyn trust sates. The organization of the New York just was to stop this chopping of rates, and effort work to be made to bring about uniform and profile bly rates.

ble rates.
Inquiry among the storage men notaby Elliott F. Driggs & Co., Lawrence, Son & terrish, and David Seals & Co., resulted only in derinish that a New York storage trust was contemplated. But the neople who know what is going on down town were convinced that some sort of a combination to advance and maintain storage rates is under way.

HE HIT ON THE ALLARD CASE,

And That's Why Special Treasury Agest Simmons Holds Over Just Now

Special Treasury Agent George H. Simmons returned from Washington vesterilar, A month ago Col. Jewell, chief of the Treasury agents, notified Mr. Simmons that Secretary Windom would dispense with his services of April 15. Mr. Simmons then get ten days' leave of absence with pay. Just as he was to leave of absence with pay. Just as he was to start on this vacation he discovered he Alsard frauds. He forsook his vacation and nade things lively for the Allaris, correlate stry where from \$10,000 to \$2,000 with the household goods, which the Allaris are disced with smagging.

Simmons took his report to Washington and saw Secretary Windom. For his good week the order removing him on April 1s has been resoined and he is to requisit indiction in the service, certainly as long as he is needed to finish up the Allard investigation.

LEWISTON, Me., April 18. Twenty-nice years ago one Aaron Harvey, a sea Cartain in good circumstances, having a wife and fee children, resided in Machina. In the the da-parted on a voyage, leaving his family in 2 at efromstances. He was never heard it is again, but late in 1861 there came a letter it a strange hand saying that he was dead. In 1 course of time the widow because part stuck bravely to her task of reading to and mourned her dead husband. The grew to manhood and womant sol, at the daughters. Elizabeth, married a Mi mons of Kendusteng and later the married a Mr. Champion of I xeter. married a Mr. Champion of I xeler. Let I act day, on answering a knock at lar day, discount of the control of t

father."
As the lady was a mere child when he disafter peared she did not ree gnize him. In the start vited him in and later sent to hacter for her mother, who can and at her reest her lam man as her long-lest husband. If the him weeked and lost a fortune which he was bringing home. He remains at his daughter a but has not yet seen husband Av. 2.